a Say They Have No Inormation from Havens.

WAITING ON THE COURT OF INQUIRY.

Secretary Long Leaves Roosevelt in Charge of Affairs.

TALKING ABOUT INDEMNITY.

Precedents Cited to Prove That United States May Demand Redress for the Damages.

Washington, February 25 .- In spite of the stories that come from unofficial sources in Havana as to sensational developments connection with the work of divers in the Malue's hull, the administration remains firm in its statement that there is mains firm in its statement that there is no creditable evidence one way or the other as to the cause of the disaster and holds to its purpose to await the conclusion of the investigation now making by the court of inquiry.

This position was emphasized at today's cabinet meeting. People who looked for some startling announcement were disappointed, as the members without reservation frankly admitted that the subject of the loss of the Maine had been discussed, but raid they had no information from Havana since yesterday and had no intention of changing their policy gatil there was something of substance to varrant it.

The Spanish logation was equally in the dark as to any of the discoveries reported from sources not cited, as shown by a message from Captain General Blauco.

Secretary Long has been under a heavy and almost constant strain ever since he was awakened in the middle of the night a week ago last Tuesday by the news of the loss of the Maine and now that mailers are, at least for the time being, in a quieter state he has withdrawn from the Pavy department and gone a say for a few day's rest, heaving Assistant Secretary Roorcycle to manage the department.

The latter has been therefore by advised at every step of the accretary's nolicy of freatment of the Maine affair so that their is not likely to be any planes in the

is not likely to be any change to that there is not likely to be any change to that respect caused by the temporary assumption of the duties of secretary by Mr. Roosevelt.

Just as the department closed he had word of the satting of the Montrose from Tampa for Key West. Up to that time the word of the same.

Tampa for Key West. Up to that time the vessel had been given no orders, so that the date of her departure for Havana, if the is to go at all, is conjecture. The slop went to Tampa instead of Key West en year to the same San Domingo in order to

her return from San Domingo in order to facilitate the speedy return to his duries in Washington or Captam Jawainshield, the chief of the navigation burean who faved a full day by the movement.

The Castine, the second of the United States warships on the South Atlantic riation, arrived today at Barbadoes, where she foined the Cheinmati. It may be that the Castine will go to Martingue in be docked, as she is in need of cleaning after her as she is in need of cleaning after her tropical service.

tropical service.

Since so much depends upon the report of the court of inquiry it may be interesting to note that so far Secretary Long nimedia. to note that so far Secretary Long nimedia does not know when to expect this 'aportant document, up to this time having heard nothing from any of the members on this point. He rather expects that the court, which has complete power to wark (a its own lines, would wind an its work at Heyana before leaving so as to avoid the necessity for a return trip.

days.

vana before leaving so as to avoid the cossity for a return trip.

One member of the cabinet had a mire definite opinion on the subject, expecting the receipt of the report about the middle of next week. There is reason to believe that meantime, and to propare for the receipt of a report that would show the costlen of a report that would show the ception of a report that would show the disaster to be other than the result of an accident, some of the officials of the administration have been looking up the sub-ject of indemnity, so as to lay the founda-tion of a case, in the event it should be decided to resort to that method of section decided to resort to that method of serifument. There are a large number of fracedents which will aid the authorities in
shaping their action in this direction when
the facts are fully established. While more
of the cases show the fearful loss of life
sustained by the Maine explosion, yet losy
include many instances in which the United
States has adopted energetic measures to
redress the killing of American citizens in
foreign countries. In a general way these
methods of redress have included demends methods of redress have included for indemnity, proclamations excluding the warships of the offending nations from per warships of the offending latter, from the harbors, display of force, non-intercourse, withdrawal of our minister, represelt and blockade. Some of these steps border very closely on war, although they are regarded

## Poisoned by lvy

Was in a Dreadful Condition Happened to Read About a Similar

Case-Followed the Other Man's Example and Was Cured.

The following incident is given by Charles Morris, general jobber, 52 Lexington Avenue, North Cambridge, Mass.;

"Beveral years ago I became poisoned by ivy. I tried many medicines, spending a large sum of money without obtaining a particle of good. My children were also afflicted with the same disease. We were all constant sufferers with an awful og sensation, and it seemed as if I should tear myself to pieces. I picked ap a paper in which I found printed a testimonial from a man in Vermont who had been similarly afflicted and had taken

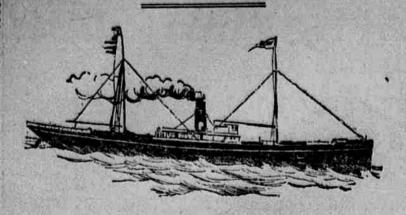
Hood's Sarasparilia with benefit. I bought a bottle, which we took and it did

Me and My Children
so much good I purchased another supply.
We continued taking Hood's Sarasparilia until we used five bottles and I can antil we used five bottles and I can afely say that neither myself nor children ave any signs of the poison. It has entirely left us and we are perfectly cured. We give the whole credit to Hood's Sarsautile. Before recenting to this medicine was reduced in weight, but now I reigh 175 pounds. Hood's Sarsaparilla as not only done much good but has means of saving me a great deal and some and it would not be without it any touse and I heartily recommend to all who are afflicted. I have writtle this attachment for publication, of my will, as I want observe to know what , as I want others to know what

arsaparilla

TO RAISE THE MAINE'S HULK

The Giant Tug C. A. Merritt Has Been Selected for the Heavy Task.



## The Huge Wrecking Tug Merritt.

Boston, Mass., February 25.—The award of the contract for attempting to raise the ill-fated battleship Maine to the Boston Towboat company and the Merritt company of New York has increased the local interest in the work of bringing the hig ship to the surface.

The local and the New York concerns will work together, and if it is possible to lift the heavy warship with modern wrecking gear these companies are expected to be successful in the work.

The company can point to the recent work on the steamer Ethelgonda, which was wrecked last June on the reefs off St. Lucia, with a very valuable cargo of wool on board, and which, after months of work, was saved, while the vessel was floated from her position to safe harbor. The vessel and cargo were worth \$700,000.

The tug C. A. Merritt, which was chosen to raise the bones of the Maine from the temporary tomb in Havana, is the largest and best equipped wrecking boat in the country, and can doubtless handle the job without difficulty.

The captain and his crew are thoroughly familiar with work in tropical seas, and even the sharks in Havana harbor will have very little terror for them. The Maine is probably a much worse wreck than any heretofore tackled by the towboat company, and, judging from former experiences, it will take many mouths to complete the work

In the case of the Maine, however, the first work will be the removal of the bodies, and examination as to the character of the explosion, or explosions, and the saving of the guns if possible.

When the information accessary for the investigating board has been obtained then the work of removal will begin.

One bad feature of Havana bather is the sewerage mud. It is said that there are from twelve to eighteen feet of this mud, the accumulations of centuries,

as the movements just preliminary to acand suitable reparation, and the British rual hostilities and as amounting to a government of threat that force will follow it reparation the support of is not made. The case of the Water Witch and wounded. government complied by an indemnity for the support of the families of those killed There are quite a number of recent cases considered to be the most unatogues to that of the Maine should it be established that the Maine disaster was not the result the latest being that of the German occu-pation of Kino Chau, for the outrages com-mitted by Chinese on German missionaries. of accident. The Water Witch was United States ship engaged in 1555 in aur in that case the German government a quired as indemnity a large portion veying the entrance to one of the rivers o Paraguay. Without warning and by orders of President Lopes of Paraguay, a force of troops opened fire on the Water Witch, killing the man at the belm and woundle. Chinese territory, as well as one of the most valuable strategic ports of China.

The principle of money indemnity for the cilling of foreigners has been recognized others. Intense feeling was arousel in the United States when the facts became known. The president reported the facts to congress and in his message asked au thority to make a demonstration of force which would ensure suitable redress. response to this congress authorized him to "use such force as is necessary" to secure ample reparation. Accordingly an armed fleet was hastily assembled on a scale which was regarded as remarks de for there

The expedition included nineteer

armed ships and 2500 anilors and marines Accompanying this formidable outfit were

civilian plenipotentiaries prepared to make

the demands of this government and then enforce them by calling on the armed ships.

The expedition made a formidable showing

plete submission by its presence.

in South American waters and Presiden

reparation, the naval expedition dil not exert the force it was prepared to use in case a refusal had been offered. When the

facts of the expedition were reported to the American congress the president stated

dent as to the government's mode of ac-tion. The Chesapeake was proceeding to sea when she was hatled by the commander

or the Leopard with a demand that British describers, said to be in the hold of the Chesapcake, be surrendered. The Ameri-

can commander retused to comply, where upon the Leopard first fired a shot across the bow of the Chesapeake and followed his with two broadsides. The American commander was severely wounded, they sailors were killed outright and many were

wounded. Being unprepared for action, 4; being a time of peace, the American com-mander hauled down his colors and sur-

proclamation excluding from American orts all British warships. He also caused

sented at London. The British authorities promptly disavowed the action, recalled

In a later case the American ship Pron-teus was fired upon in the harbor of Grey-town. The ship had declined to pay ex-cessive port charges imposed by the king of the Mosquito country, then in control of the country under a British protectorate. The king called on the British warship Ex-press to sustain his demands and the Ex-press promptly sent a broadside into the Promicus. There were no persons killed, but the United States made a prompt Je-mand for reparation. The British govern-mient gave this in the fullest manner and without question, disavowing the not and

In the case of Java the secretary of the

Java to demand that the native trial ouris should give the fullest protection to mericans. The expedition was successful its purpose and all the assurances de-

nergetic protests and demands to be pr

President Madison speedily fraued

rendered. Tremendous excitement valled in the United States over the

rage.

in several recent cases in the United States.
One of these was the killing of the Italians at New Orleans by a mob in that city, While the United States did not admit the responsibility of the Federal government for the act of the mob, yet indomnity was paid out of the Federal treasury as a matter of international comity and equity. Similar action was taken in indemnifying China for her subjects killed at Rock Springs. In the case of the Virginius, t large money indemnity was paid. Demands by the United States are now pending against Turkey for the Armenian outbreak. There are many individual claims against then Spain, including the Ruiz case and that of Dr. Delgado, now pending. President Buchapan adopted the procedure of reprisal in 1852. This is a measure just short of war. Mexico was charged at that time with assenting to spoliation along

American commanders and havel officers the United States border. President Buch-were received at Ascencion with much honor and all reparation within the power a military force to see the second of a military force to see the second of the may il officers the United States border, President Buch honor and all reparation within the power of the republic was given. This included a military force to secure indemnity, as diplomatic negotiations had failed to bring redress from Mexico. This course was adopted by congress and the preparations for the military reprisals brought about the exert the force it was prepared to use in case a refusal had been offered. When the adopted in 1880 by what was known as the non-intercourse act as a means of scopping associations which up to that time had involved many complications. Embargees have also been resorted to as a measure of offense, against foreign nations short of non-intercourse act as a meaus of stoppin that the dispatch of this formistacle payal fleet had had a salutary influence throughout the world and had convinced (oreign nations that the United States would protect the lives of its citizens with all the force at its command.

The came of the firing on the United States ship Chesapeake by the British ship Leopard is another case affording a present the same of the firing of the British ship Leopard is another case affording a present the same of the firing of the British ship Leopard is another case affording a present the same of the firing on the United States ship Chesapeake by the British ship Leopard is another case affording a present the same of stopping associations which up to that time had involved many complications. Embargoes of offense against foreign nations short of war, the purpose being to prevent the ship ping of supplies needed by the offending nation.

LETTER WRITTEN ON THE MAINE.

Will Monfort of Omaha Was One of Those Who Died in the Disaster. Special to the Chicago Record.

Omaha, Neb., February 21 .-- An Omaha hoy, Will Monfort, went down with the Maine. A letter was received from him today by a friend in this city. The letter is dated Havana, February 10, and says:

"When we drew near Havana all hands were called on deck and we speat a hot night in clearing the ship for action. We charged all torpedoes and filled all gun cylinders and hoisted ammunition for each

We steamed right in without asking for a pilot, for we knew they would not pilot us in. The people accused a bit sur-prised to see the Yankee man-of-war come in without a pilot. One poor, starved-looking Cuban gave us a faint cheer as we passed his miserable looking fishing smack. the admiral under whom the outrage had heen perpetrated and, without request, ten-dered indennity sufficient to support the wives and families of all those who had been killed and wounded.

In a later case the American ship Pro-He feared some of the Spaniards would bear him. A little American schooner kept dipping her colors a dozen times. She seemed to be glad to know she was safe. When we were boarded by General Blanco's relief and his staff, and they wanted to know what our business was there, the aktprer laughed and said: 'Oh, only a friendly visit. The captain asked him if he could get a lighter to bring some ice to the ship, and he said, emphatically: No. Then we asked him for an ash lighter. He answered; The Americans could not get anything.

ment gave this in the fullest manner and without question, disavowing the act and condemning the officer of the Express. Displays of force were resorted to by the United States in 1852 against Japan and in 1858 against Java. In the case of Japan American sailors had been severely handled in Japanese ports and the native courts failed to give adequate redross. A naval expedition was sent to Japanese waters and this had the effect of securing the fullest applogy, and also an agreement by which every American was guaranteed to American citizens and property in Japanese.

answered: The Americans could not get anything.

"General Lee said: 'Dump your ashes overboard and block the harber.'

"We are not allowed to go ashore under any circumstances, as it would surely result in a riot. The Spanjards are a dull lot. They have an idea they can whip us. Why, in an hour, the Maine could blow their old fort and Morro custle to pleees, sink their cruiser with one shot and take the city, backed by the Cuhans, who are lined up all around within a radius of eight or ten miles away.

"The Cubans made an attempt last night to hlow up the city gas tank, and if they had succeeded they probably would have made an attempt to take the city, as the gas is what supplies most of their light.

"They haven't got anything to sell here except tobacce and cigars, and that is a very poor quality, as all the plantations are ruined. They want 40 conts a can for condensed milk, steak 25 cents a pound, putatoes 55 a barrel. We are not allowed to buy anything of them but just what we must have, as they might take a notion to poison us. Neither are we allowed to drink their water. The water we are lying in is so filthy we are not allowed to wash decks with it and the weather is fearfully hot.'

"I would be glad if we were to leave bere tomerow. Will Monfort."

IN CONDITION TO FIGHT.

Admiral Gherardi Savs the Navy Is in Good Shane.

HARDLY WORTH CALLING IT WAR,

Would Be the Brush Necessary to Dispose of the Vessels of the Spanish Dons.

Bridgeport, Conn., February 25.-Rear Admiral Gherardi, retired, that gray and prizzled old warrior of the seas, who knows is convinced that trouble is brewing between this country and Spain, although, with the trained caution of a naval man, he will not express himself in so many words. He said, with impressive distinctness, when interviewed by a reporter at his home here:

"If the disaster of the Maine was caused by an accident, well and good; but if it was an act of treachery and the immediate cause of the disaster was a torpedo or a mine, God help Spain."

"In the event of war being declared, is our navy in such shape as to meet the Spanish navy with any degree of confidence?" the admiral was asked.

There was a defiant ring in the admirat's reply; "We have the cleanest pays in the world. Not only the cleanest, but we have the best fighting blood of any navy in the world. The boys would ask for only twentyfour hours with the Spanish navy. I have the greatest respect in the world for the British navy, and so have the rank and file of our pavy, but we are not afraid of them, and certainly we have considerable confidence in our ability to uphold the honor of the country in a meeting with Spain's navy."

"Do you think they would fight?" asked the reporter.

"Not before our guns." answered the admiral. "I know those fellows, I tell you, the war would not be worth calling a war. In two days from the time the president signed the declaration Cuba and Havana would be ours. Before the Spanish fleer could cross the ocean there would be noth. ing left for them to do except to turn back. or cise be prepared to go to Davy Jones locker or surrender to us. No, there is nothing else to say. Spain simply can not fight us either in money, men or guns. We don't want to fight her. I don't. I've seen war, I know what it is. It is a terrible thing, to be avoided if we possibly can. But, if they make us, if they are pig-headed enough not to see reason, why we must pitch right into them and thrash them in the shortest possible order," and the 51d lett's Point shore to the center of the chanseadog shook himself just like a great nel shagey mastiff.

Admiral Gherardi commanded the allied fleets during the international Columbian review, and, although retired for age, is ready at the call of duty to tender his sword again to Uncle Sam if it be needed.

BLANCO BURNING VICTIMS.

Troops of Present Ruler of Cuba Submit Prisoners to Torture. Pittsburg Dispatch.

New York, February 20 .- The Sun's correspondent in Santa Clara province writes from the headquarters of the insurgent major general, Francisco Carrillo, at the estate Las Olivas, a thrilling story of Cuban heroism and Spanish barbarity.

The facts referred to by the correspondent are as follows: On February 9 Gen eral Carrillo received into near Caunao and also near the Spanish fort at Nuevas de Jobosi two Spanish columns were massacreing the pacificos and committing awful barbarities. Immediately after receiving this report General Car-rillo ordered Lieutenant Colonel Quintin Brayo to approach Caunao with a force of 150 men, open fire on the Spaniards and try to rescue their victims.

On the morning of February 10 Bravo and his men dashed upon the Spaniards, who retired to the fort of Nucvas de Jobosi, carrying with them some of their vic-tims. Captain Quincoccs, with fifty Cuans, opened fire on the fort and the Span iards answered with cannon shots and bomb shells, which compelled the Cubans But Quincoces found in the field, left by

the Spaniards in their flight, the tortured bodies and burned remains of the victims aiready killed, and the Cuban soldier Raarready killed, and the Cuban soldier Ra-fael Infante, who was made prisoner by the Spaniards about two months ago. In-fante was dying, with severe wounds in-flicted by the machete all over his body. He was carried by Bravo to General Car-

He was carried by Bravo to General Carrillo's camp, and there he told the awful story of Spanish cruelties suffered by himself and other hapless Cubans. He lived only four hours, and was buried by the Cubans a quarter of a mile from the camp, Infante said that when he was made a prisoner he was locked up in the fort and tortured to compel him to guide the Spaniards to the camp of General Carrillo at midnight and surprise him. As he refused he was deprived for a long time of food and water. After that he was beaten like a dog every day. a dog every day.

On February 10 he was carried out of the

On February 10 he was carried out of the fort to be executed with many pacificos. who had been caught in the neighborhood by the Spaniards. He remembers among them Florentine and Jesus Arozco, brothers, one 70 and the other 80 years of age. They were tied to a tree and burned alive. Juan Arozco, a son of Florentine, who was captured while ill of fever in a hut a half mile from the fort, was beheaded. Ramon Pereira was also burned alive.

Pedro Hernandez, a farmer and a native of the Canary Islands, had both his arms cut off and then he was beheaded. Other tortures inflicted on the poor prisoners can not be described.

tortures inflicted on the poor prisoners can not be described.

Infante was being put to death with machete blows when the Cubans appeared. Then he was abandened, but six other prisoners, who had been tied up to swait their fate, were carried into the fort again. The horrors of the Spanish inquisition, adds the correspondent are not expense. lent, are not comparable with one atrocities.

COUNSELS CONSERVATISM.

ion. W. J. Bryan Thinks the Result of the Inquiry Should Be Awaited. Topeka, Kan., February 25.—William J. Bryan was interviewed today concerning

"In my opinion we should be slow to ac in the Maine affair, especially under the in the Maine affair, cepecially under the trying circumstances which confront us." he said. "Another fact which in my mind impels "Another fact which in my mind impels us to exercise discretion is that the official investigation of the explosion is now being made. The United States can not afford to be too hasty in this matter. International questions are involved end it would be a sad compliment to our govern-

ment were we to openly and maliciously bring about strained relations by our anxiety to locate the responsibility for the Maine disaster. Nothing should be done until the investigation is completed."

VIZCAYA HAS GONE.

DEPARTED FROM NEW YORK WITHOUT AN "ACCIDENT,"

She Is Bound Directly to Havana and May Reach that Port by Next Tuesday.

New York, February 25.-The Spanish cruiser Vizcaya, after spending a week in this port on a friendly visit to the United States, got up anchor this afternoon and

The big anchor had hardly been eleared time of the occurrence. The big about had bardy beel content the from the mud before the vessel got under way and by the time it was catted the Vizcaya had stretched for The Nations.

The moval tig Nina and the police heat Patrol accompanied the ship as far as Fort Wadsworth, where they sainted and went work removing such parts of the wreck as work removing such parts of the wreck as

narine farewell.

When the vessel left her anchorage her the Vizcaya got under way and criekly rounded the Hook, taking a southerly course. For a time her yellow fauncle were visible, then they became lost to vista. Later a pencil of smoke on the houson was seen and it was "Adios-Vizcava.

a Southern port is inaccurate. She will proceed to Havana and expects to reach there on Tuesday next. From Havana she may proceed to Spain.

NEW YORK PROTECTED.

Powerful Submarine Mines and a Skirmish Line of Torpedoes Laid. New York, February 25.-The Brooklyn s being taken to make the usual river entrance to New York invulnerable. A socalled skirmish line of torpedoes is pro-jected from the Willett's Point shore across the channel to Fort Schuyler. The for pedoes will be anchored so close togethe

that it will be impossible for a hostile ves-sel to cross the line without being blown The torpedoes will be connected with electric wires and to make doubly sure that their plans can not be frustrated the engineers have arranged to have patteries located at each end of the line so that in case an apparatus was used by the enemy o sever the connecting wires sloded from either end of the line. by two groups of submarine mines Each group of mines cansists of twenty-two tarpedoes containing 120 paulids of giant powder each.

At Fort Schuyler, directly opposite Wil-At Fort Schuyler, directly opposite Wil-lett's Polnt, considerable engineering work has been done. A torpedo magazine and experimenting gallery was recently com-pleted. It is considered the strongest mag-azine on any United States fortification.

PROCTOR GOES TO CUBA.

People at Key West Are Growing Imputient at the Delay.

Key West, Fla., February 25. -Senator Proctor will leave today for Havana, Although he disclaims having been sent on any special mission by the president, there is good ground for the belief that he will be in possession of a vast amount of valuable information when he returns.

can not believe," said the senator 200,000 people have died as a result of Weyler's order. That would be a large propertion of the total population of the

There was not a full passenger list on the Olivette, and those who came ever were mainly tourists. The exodus will re-come general, it is thought, by next veck, when the harbor will be without an American ship of any kind.

There is danger here of an uprising against the Spaniards in Key West. The people of this town are fretting ever the delay of the government and are each day growing more and more intolerant of the presence here of the Spanish attache to the consulate. He boasted of the power of his fellows in Spain to blow the Manie out of the water whenever they desired and had frequently exulted in public over the dis-aster to the Maine. He refused to halfmast the flag over the consulate on learning of the Maine disaster, although every other flag in Key West was at haif muct

THE COURT OF INOUIRY.

Members Will Likely Leave Havana This Morning.

THEY ARE STILL TAKING EVIDENCE.

Nothing Whatever is Given Out to the Press as to the Result of Their Investigations.

Havana, February 25 .- The United States light house tender. Mangrove, is still nere wine or beer and overcomes and the naval court of inquiry continued and necessity of being compelled and the naval court of inquiry continued many times during the night its usual sessions today. Its members hope the smell of powder fired in actual warfare, started to sea. Her destination is Havana, to get away to Key West carry tomorrow There were no ceremonies or incidents of any kind connected with the vessel's departure. At 1 o'clock Captain Eulate mounted the flying bridge with the piret mo as they were quite a distance away at the

Loud and deep the steam whis le of the it is possible to handle in advance of the Vizcaya gave them three long blasts -the arrival of the stronger tugs and derricks from the North.

It is believed the divers from the fleet flags were at half-must for the Maine. Once well outside the harbor the flags were and the Right Arai will remain at work hoisted home. Four miles outside the hock when the Mangrove leaves. The Fern will the pilot boat dropped away from the be the only United States vessel in the Spanish vessel and after a value had been harbor after the Mangrove goes. The pub-whistled she started for New Yors. Then lie generally will be excluded from official vessels, especially the Mangrove, and a card will have to be presented by the cor-respondents before admission is given them. At the afternoon session of the court of inquiry the examination of divers was continued. A civilian, whose testimony is said to be of some importance, was also examined. The name of the witness and all the particulars of the evidence are

The Havana papers print long extracts The Havana papers brist long extracts from the American dailies, but of course it is only delayed news. All the Ameri-cans are anxiously awaiting the arrival of tomorrow's mail. Cousul General Lecsays he has received no news of unport-New York, February 25.—The Brooklyn ance from the state department today nor bad he been notified to expect the arrival

of any one of prominence.

It is believed here that if any American of National reputation comes to Havana now it will be to study the situation for himself and not as an official commis-

At 6 o'clock this evening when this disparch was sent, Holzer is still "leeping under the influence of an opiate. He is no worse than he was this morning, but is no worse than he was this morning, but is very low. Including him, there are six wounded left here and all are 'exionably certain of recovery except he. Extreme difficulty will arise in removing them to the Universe State of the Property of the Pr the United States, for all have been exposed to contagious fevers and the quar-antine laws forbid their being taken directo Kry West. These regulations were dis-regarded in the case of the first wounded taken to the Olivette the day after the ex-plesion, but only because of the extreme exigencies of the occasion.

ABSOLUTELY NO REPORTS.

The President Knows Nothing Official from the Court of Inquiry.

Chicago, February 25 .- H. H. Kohlsant who is very close to President McKinley publishes the following in the Chicago Evening Post today:

"It can be stated positively that neither the president nor Secretary Long is in possession of a single fact or report in re-gard to the Maine disaster that they have not made public. And while they can not not made public. And while they can not confirm or deny the sensational stories daily published throughout the country as to the progress of the court of inquiry, they know that none of the evidence or conclusions of the court will be made public. in advance of the official report. Every official connected with the investigation ato the disaster to the Maine, from Car tain Sampson down to the divers and line men, is under oath of secreoy. For the time being the divers are under naval disipline. When above water each is attended oy a petry officer of the court of inquire The Maine itself is sacredly guarded from mofficial approach.

'These facts account for the remarkable equanimity with which the American peo-ple read the daily sensations from Havana and the stock jobbing forcbodings of war from New York and Washington.

is much is absolutely true: President McKinley knows nothing about the wreck of the Maine or the testimony as to fis cause that he has not made public."

Aces Pulle Hus neen Done.

The Vessel Sinking in the Mud and Havana, February 25.—The wreck of the Maine is slowly but surely sinking into 



HOW TO FIND

Fill a bottle or comr and let it stand twenty-four nent or settling indicates as condition of the kidneys. When linen it is evidence of kidney frequent desire to urinate or buck, is also convincing proof the neys and bladder are out of or WHAT TO DO.

There is comfort in the kn often expressed, that Dr. Kilme Root, the great kidney ren-every wish in relieving pain a kidneys, liver, bladder and ev-the urinary passages. It corre-to hold urine and scalding pair it or bad, effects following reit, or bad effects following a The mild and the extraordi The mild and the extraordina Swamp-Root is soon realized, the highest for its wonderful sont free by mail upon receip 2-cent stamps to cover cost of the bottle. Mention Houston and send your address to Dr. Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The of this paper guarantee the gen this offer.

it would be necessary to remove and deck debris. For lack of pliances practically nothing in the has been accomplished. Aside from officers' and cabin effects the salvan far has been pitifully small. The weather and the rain made the weather since the divers the diverse the di unsatisfactory today and little was done.

Late tonight the paymasters as \$22,500 and his papers, was take to the wreck. Beyond this no statement made as to the value and named contents. The complaint is still made. the electric lamps are of little man divers as the light is faint and abut and to hold them takes one of the to

the present investigation.

So far as reports made public a, workmen on the tug Right Arm, who assistance of naval divers, are laby hard to recover the bodies under the law which led to the fire room's obligation with timbers was necessary the divers had to wait for the lamber day. It is hoped the bodies will be to controlled.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN SENTAND

American Official Sends His Pas Away from Havana.

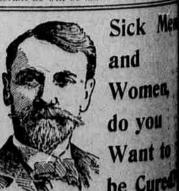
Jacksonville, Fla., February E.-A. cial to the Times-Union and Cities more is known here, however, that fact that they have left Havana and

More Divers for Havana. Key West, Fla., February 25.-01 steamer Mascotte from Tampa for His this evening were Captain Event Captain Haggerty, divers of the Mr. Chapman Wrecking company, who are them two assistants and a large aper of wrecking machinery. The Harch places the steamer Olivette while the is laid up for repairs. Of the seconds sengers from Tampa only about a bo went on to Havana. The traffic is all

other way now Monitor Terror Under Steam Norfolk, Va., February 25. - The me Terror remains in Hampton Roads. She shipped to Fort Washington for the sa

tor arsenal. Daughters of the Revolution. Washington, February 25,-Them was feeling of satisfaction among the Dark ters of the American Revolution today the exciting scenes of election were sta Mrs. Rose Brackett, the first vice presid general, presided and the audience in 'America." Mrs. Mary V. Gebel was sleet henorary vice president general and the Stevenson, the retiring president general was elected honorary presiding great

Murdered His Bival. Jamestown, Pa., February 25.-Ray and Hugh Sewell, prominent young per this place, quarreled about a young be last night and Sewell thrust a b through Frye's heart, killing him juit Horrified at the deed Sewell attempted in cide twice, the first time by cutting throat and then by drowning. He has been permit he will be taken to jail at Most.



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